The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,966. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rent a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 42 0
" " " " including postage....." 72 0
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For 2 inches....." 0 3
For 3 and succeeding inches....." 0 2
For Trifle Notices each.....1 0

Current rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

In the event of payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, the Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of As. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for not fixing a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORANT—December 4th, at Akola, on his way to Kamptee, Lieutenant George William Wyndham Morant, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, aged 23 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SAGE—At No. 3, Middleton Row, on the 28th November, the wife of R. P. Sage, of a son.

ROBINSON—At Calcutta, on the 19th November, the wife of Mr. J. Robinson, of the Medical Store Department, of a son.

WETHERILL—At Calcutta, on the 22nd November, the wife of James S. Wetherill, of a son.

FORD—At Rungpore, on the 26th November, the wife of R. B. Ford, Esq., Officiating Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRESSANCES—MEIK—At Cuttack, on the 21st November, by the Rev. S. Stubbins, as Marriage Registrar, and by the Rev. Father M. Perrissie Faber, M. A., at the Roman Catholic Chapel, S. J. Pressances, Esq., Merchant, to Henrietta Susan, second daughter of J. G. Meik, Esq., Merchant, late Capt. in H. M.'s Army.

NICHOLS—PILCHER—At Bishop's College Church, on the 24th November, by the Rev. T. Skelton, M. A., the Rev. H. Nicols, M. A., of St. Nicholas, Manchester, to Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of James Pilcher, Esq., St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, near Dover, England.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—In Bazar, on the 25th November, Oscar Byrne, Medical charge of the Bazar and Korumdadee Sibbee, aged 33 years, 9 months, and 9 days.

BOSS—At Madras, on board the Steamer *Nemesis*, on the 27th November, Munro Ross, Esq., aged 20 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CARTER—At Allahabad, on the 19th November, the wife of Archibald St. Leger Carter, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LENA CHAND—BLANSHARD—At St. Paul's Church, Meerut, on the 28th November, by the Rev. T. W. Christian, Edward Lena Chand, Esq., to Isabella Blanshard, second daughter of Major J. H. Blanshard, Bengal Army.

GILSON—ROKFORD—At Christ Church, Bamlipore, on the 30th November, by the Rev. J. Spear, R. D. Gedder, Esq., of Buxiehallings, to Fanny Jane, only daughter of G. H. Rokford, Esq., Bankipore.

DAVIES—CAMPBELL—At Rajmahal, on the 28th November, by the Rev. M. S. Mills, Lieutenant T. A. Davies, 20th Regiment, to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Campbell, Esq.

DEATHS.

MACLEOD—At Agra, on the 5th November, Edward Cox, the dearly loved son of Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Macleod, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, aged 1 month and 13 days.

SOULTROPE—At Agra, on the 26th ultimo, Evelina Victoria, the beloved infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. William Soultrope, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 27 days.

WALKER—At Futtehpore, on the 23rd November, Marion Ellen, the beloved daughter of F. A. Walker, Government Contractor, aged 5 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay 11th and 25th of each month.

The Steam-ship *Kurrachee*, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., A. CUTTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

For Freight or Passage apply to GRAHAM, NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

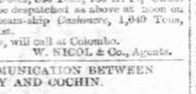
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:—

Leave Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
" "	10th Feb.	" 28th March.
" "	25th March.	" 28th April.
" "	10th May.	" 12th June.
" "	25th June.	" 28th July.
" "	10th August.	" 12th Sept.
" "	25th Sept.	" 28th October.
" "	10th Nov.	" 12th December.

The Steam-ship *Feroze*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., FREDERICK BLUETHNER, Commander, will be despatched as above on 25th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Calcutta	1st & 15th
Cochin	5	Pamben	8
Tuticorin	6	Negapatam	9
Coconada	8	Madras	11
Masulipatam	10	Coconada	13
Madras	12	Masulipatam	15
Negapatam	14	Tuticorin	17
Pamben	16	Cochin	18
Calcutta	20	Bombay	22

Passengers, when undetained by Custom House officers.

Cochin	7	21	Colombo	14	28
Pamben	10	24	Tuticorin	16	29
Negapatam	10	24	Cochin	16	29
Madras	12	1	Cannanore	17	1
Coconada	12	2	Mangalore	17	2
Masulipatam	13	3	Goa	18	3
Calcutta	18	8	Carwar	19	4
Arrive Madras	20	8	Arrive Bombay	20	6

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam-ship *Bombay*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., CHARLES DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon on 16th instant, and the Steam-ship *Cashmere*, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., at noon on 31st.

N. B.—The *Euphrates*, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Goa	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Carwar	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Mangalore	" Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Cannanore	" Monday.	Cannanore	" Monday.
Tellicherry	" Tuesday.	Mangalore	" Tuesday.
Calicut	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Beypore	" Tuesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Cochin	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
		Bombay arr.	" Thursday.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
	Dep.	Wednes.		Dep.	Saturday 10
Bombay	Dep.	6	Goa	"	Sunday 11
Unjuwell	"	Thursday 10	Vingorla	"	Monday 12
Rutnagherry	"	Friday 11	Rutnagherry	"	Sunday 7
Vingorla	"	8	Unjuwell	"	Sunday 7
Goa	"	Saturday 12	Bombay	"	Monday 8
Goa	arr.	Friday 2	Bombay	arr.	Monday 2

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwar can be landed or taken up at Bancoote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following dates, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	...	Tuesday	...	1.0 P. M.
Veraval	...	Wednesday	...	5.0 P. M.
Porebunder	...	Wednesday	...	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	...	Thursday	...	9.0 A. M.
Mandvee	...	Thursday	...	4.0 P. M.

Steamers from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	...	Friday	...	6.0 P. M.
Dwarka	...	Friday	...	10.0 P. M.
Porebunder	...	Saturday	...	6.0 A. M.
Veraval	...	Sunday	...	2.0 P. M.
Bombay	...	Sunday	...	2.0 P. M.

The fine Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandvee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandvee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Fort, 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 11 A. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parockh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons Register, N. MARDSE, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

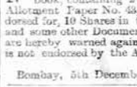
(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1300 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jumna*, 709 $^{76}/_{94}$ tons register, and 853 $^{43}/_{94}$ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1291 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PORTER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.



FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 80 tons, and 40 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PRICE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PRICE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRICE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consigned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Halcyonean*, Captain D. F. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, w thout further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Halcyonean*.

Bombay, 21st November 18 4.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himmalaye Frame*, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Hermanjee Framjee*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vingas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate rates. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FRAMJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also Bengal and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call upon shares in the above Corporation and for signing the Memo. and Articles of Association is extended from the 5th to the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,
TALOKECHUND HOKUMCHUND, Chairman.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 per SHARE.—NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Pocket Book, containing 2 Ten Rupees Currency Notes, an Allotment Paper No. 55, with Receipt of 1st Call not endorsed for, 10 Shares in the Union Financial Corporation, and some other Document, is lost or stolen. The Public are hereby warned against buying the said Receipt as it is not endorsed by the Allottee.

ANANDRAO LAKSHMAN.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

ALEXANDRA GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—*Capital One Crore of Rupees, in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The names of the Promoters will be announced hereafter, meanwhile Applications for Shares will be received by Messrs. PESTONJEE AND D'ACQUENY, at their Office, 12, Apollo Street.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 28th November 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £12 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a Deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Cheeckrums at the rate of 284 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 284 Inglish Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—A pair of sound stylish HORSES, Bays or Greys, about 14-2, broken to Harness. Apply by letter to "Media," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a European CLERK, who must be a good Correspondent, and well acquainted with Accounts. Apply to

ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Fort.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED by the Grand Finance Company (Limited) an experienced ACCOUNTANT: also a SHROFF. Apply to PESTONJEE DADABHOY, at Messrs. I. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—WANTED, a CHIEF CLERK. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 3rd Dec. 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED a competent DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late Firm of Messrs. ROBERT STRONG & Co. are requested to send the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agent for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of Europe.

Telegrams must be legibly written on Forms provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.

Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.

T. BLACK, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Joinery in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. PRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

BROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

C. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers in Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P. M., for the following purpose:—

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1864

THE undersigned are instructed by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Manockjee Limjee, Esq., deceased, to give notice that at an early date, of which due intimation will be given, the several Properties, Plantations, Palms, Pasture, Pooleer, Mogarray, Wosewra, and Bawdowlee, all situate in the Island of Salsette, together with the arable meadow, pasture, and wood land, hills, jungles, salt pans, and waste lands lying and being within the boundaries of the villages respectively, will be offered for sale by Public Auction unless sooner disposed of. The property is freehold (subject to the payment to Government of an annual quit rent of one rupee for the whole), and is intersected by the Bombay Parcels and Central India Railway, there being a station at Pahanse. The estate communicates with the Sea by the Wosewra River which runs in the vicinity of the Wosewra and Bawdowlee Hills, these being adjacent to the Railway. Further particulars may be learned of the undersigned, or of Messrs MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., and plans of the property may be inspected at the office of the former.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસ્સીલ પ્રેસ એંડ જીનીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मफ्स्सील प्रेस ऐंड जीनींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited)" and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited)" will forward the same, with their allotment papers and receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.

Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be required to produce a letter from the original Allottees transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RS. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Association is receiving Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz:—

Repayable on 3 months' notice being given				5 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	do.	6 "
Do.	9	do.	do.	7 "
Do.	12	do.	do.	8 "

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon. Money is lent on Government Notes, approved Personal Security, Bank, Railway, and other Stocks, Shares, Debentures, Merchandize, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares and Debentures, and conducts financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application, either personally, or by letter, (in English or in any of the vernacular languages) to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM WATSON, Manager.
A. G. RYAN, Secretary.

No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, 30th November 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 106.

RAMCHUNDER BHOWANESUNKER.—*Plaintiff.*

vs.

CRISHNAJI ABBAJEE & OTHERS.—*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 16th day of September 1863, the following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Commissioner of the said Court, in his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pension and Tax Ground, with the Messuages, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, with the Appurtenances, together with the portion of the front compound opposite thereto, situate, lying, and being in Govasur Oart, and facing the Kalbadevee Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 765, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and containing by admeasurement 699 square yards, (be the same little more or less), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall and fence of the said portion of the said Govasur Oart) on or towards the West by the Kalbadevee Road or Parell Road, on or towards the North by the House of the said late Ballajee Soondergee; and on or towards the South by the House of the late Madhow Soondergee.

LOT No. 2.

All the right, title, and interest, of the late Ballajee Soonderjee, Ashajee Gunnesh, Madhoba Soondergee and Narayan Damoodjee, the four original proprietors of and in the Govasur Oart, in the said Oart or the Annual Furzendarree rents derived from the 29 Messuages and Premises erected and standing thereon, amounting in the whole to Rupees 224-3-83 per annum.

Further particulars of the property and the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. KELLY AND HORE, Attornies for the plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September 1864.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at	5	per cent.	
6 " " at	7	"	
12 " " at	8	"	

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrears of interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,

Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters,
ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABLIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040) 130 Candies, more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 3 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them ashore.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0
5	Mahim..... "	7 20
9	Bandora..... "	7 32
29½	Bassein Road.. "	8 53
54	Palghur ..... "	10 7
61	Bysur ..... "	10 33
74½	Dhanoo Road "	11 23
		P. M.
90¾	Sunjan..... "	12 10
104¾	Damaun Road "	1 10
114¾	Pardee ..... "	1 47
120¾	Bulsar ..... "	2 20
125¾	Dhongee..... "	2 44
133	Belesmora ..... "	3 13
135¾	Umulsar ..... "	3 28
144¾	Nowsaree ..... "	4 5
154¾	Surdhen ..... "	4 43
163¾	Surat .....Arr	5 10

		A. M.
	Surat .....Dep	7 15
165¾	Amroles ..... "	7 30
172	Sion ..... "	7 52
179	Accoi ..... "	8 7
183	Pandoe ..... "	8 20
194¾	Unclesur ..... "	8 47
	Nerbudda	
	Ferry ..... "	9 42
199¾

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FOR SALE at the Office of the undersigned, a few Boxes of best Manilla CIGARS, No 2. Price Rs. 25 per mille. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

WANTED—Petsy BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. Y. Z." *Times of India.*
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

WANTED, by the Government Telegraph Department, an ACCOUNTANT and several CLERKS. Apply at the Telegraph Office, Colaba, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. WICKHAM,
Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay Circle.

WANTED, a respectable European WOMAN SERVANT, to accompany a Lady and Child to England by the Overland Mail on the 29th of December or 14th of January 1865. No Return Passage given. Good references required. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Mother Street.
6th December 1864.

ALEXANDRA GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after 2 P.M. on the 8th instant.
PESTONJEE AND D'ACQUENY.
12, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The above Corporation will commence business on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at their Office, 7, Hummum Street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—A Parsee or Eurasian Book-keeper and Accountant, must be well up to his work, and write a neat hand. Apply to
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

INSULAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Promoters of the Bombay Quay Warehouse and Land Reclamation Company have resolved in bringing out their Scheme as the Insular Financial Association.
This Association is under the auspices of some of the most wealthy and influential European and Native gentlemen in Bombay.
Application for Shares will be received not later than 5 o'clock on the 10th instant, at 13, Medow Street, Fort.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 10 per Share, will be payable at the Office of this Corporation on or before the 5th January 1865, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
H. COKE, Manager.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).
Bombay 5th December 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in this Corporation upon which the Second Call may remain unpaid on the 20th instant, will on that day be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Corporation, and all Shares on which the First Call has not been paid are already forfeited in terms of the allotment.
H. COKE, Manager.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, December 5th, 1864.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Land and Premises belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay.
Full particulars may be ascertained and conditions of sale may be inspected on and after the 12th instant, at the Office of Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitors.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)
ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईष्ट इण्डीया प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

AT the Half-yearly General Meeting of the East India Press Company (Limited) held this day, it was resolved,—
It was resolved,—that all Shares upon which the Third Instalment of Rs. 500, due 6th October, be not paid within ten days from this day, become forfeited for the benefit of the Company
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બાંબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बांबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

AT a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited), held 6th December 1864, the following Resolution was passed:—
Present:—A. C. Gumpert, Esq., in the Chair; Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq., and Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
It was resolved,—That the undermentioned Shares upon which the First and second, and third Calls have not been paid be declared absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, but the Directors are willing to revive the Shares hereby declared forfeited, provided payment be made of the over due Calls with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on same before the 31st December 1864:—

Nos. of Shares.

59, 61, 85, 86, 87, 93, 95, 96, 100, 101, 127, 169, 183, 184, 189, 209, 240, 311, 312, 325, 326, 331, 341, 346, 7, 8, 349, 352, 358, 363, 369, 370, 380, 381, 382, 385, 391, 396, 398, and 399.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DARASHAW BOMANJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted with Sir KHAIRAT NATH, to sell to him all those Messuages, Tenements, or Buildings, Outhouses and Stables, standing on Pasandeeree ground, and known by the name of the Rocket Court, and now in the occupation of the Heirs of Cassim, Cassim, Hajee and Ismail, on the Esplanade, and which said Houses and Outhouses, are surrounded by a Compound Wall, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Elphinstone Institution, on the West by the house of Bhoja Anania Patil, on the North by a Street called Hunooman Street leading to Prospect Cemetery, and on the South by a Public Road called the Esplanade Road; and which said Buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1. All and every persons and person who claim or claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise in the said Premises, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim there may be.
KELLY, HOPE AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay Green, 6th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned Trustees, of the Bank of Western Finance Corporation (Limited) and others, for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore and land to the seaward thereof, along Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, extending from the Western boundary line of property occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple in a South South-West direction to the Western point of Land forming the Compound of the House belonging to Cawasjee Cowasjee Bhandoopetaille, Esq., now in the tenure or occupation of William Cormick, Esq., and bounded on the Eastern portion thereof by the Breach Candy Road; also for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore extending Northward from the Western boundary of ground occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple to the Southern point of land of Love Grove Hill, occupied by the Temple of Mahalaxmee, and bounded on the East by the Vellard Causeway, in accordance with a Plan to be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.
CAETANO GABRAEL DESOUZA.
BUR. MEJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA.
COWASJEE SORABJEE AHMEDABADWALLA.
RUTTONJEE RUNCHOLDASS.
MUNJEE NURSEY.
JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will be good enough to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting a tribute of respect to the memory of our esteemed and distinguished fellow citizen the late DAVID SASSOON.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

Juggonath Sunkersett.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Cuddumbajee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mungaldass Bulmookoondy.
Frederick G. J.
H. Coke.
Thomas Tapp.
Herbert Girand.
Mancherjee Cursetjee.
Curseljee Nusserwanjee Camaj.
Vemayeckrow Juggonathjee.
Dhanjeebhoy Framjee.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
Limjee Manockjee.
Vemayek Wassoodewy.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
T. C. Hayllar.
Peevy Leslie.
W. F. Marriott.
J. E. C. Pryce.
W. Seebam.
W. Leech, Captain.
Thomas Leith.
N. Spencer.
A. C. Fundcompe.
Shapoorjee Dinshawjee Bukhoy.
S. Thom.
John Wilson.
George Birdwood.
Bhan Dajee.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell.
T. M. Pelly.
R. S. Sinclair.
D. J. Keanelly.

In compliance with the above requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past 4 P. M.
A. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th December 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 9 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.
An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday ..... 8th 6h. 4m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 21st 9h. 54m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 29th 7h. 18m. A. M.

Days	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	7 Venus rises at 6h 58m A.M.	6 22	5 21	5 2	5 39	
Thur.	8 Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 23	5 22	6 16	6 51	
Fri.	9 Venus sets at 7h. 53m. P.M.	6 23	5 22	7 27	7 58	
Sat.	10 Daybreak at 5h. 3m. A.M.	6 23	5 22	8 28	8 54	
Sun.	11 2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 23	5 23	9 21	9 46	
Mon.	12 Twilight ends at 6h. 47m.	6 23	5 23	10 11	10 31	6h 47m
Tues.	13 St. Lucius.	6 23	5 23	10 55	11 16	Twilight ends 6h. 47m.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (6 0) Pages.

Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.
It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of References; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Postal Offices, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies, Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s and Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Bank Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.
The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Boxing, the Postage charge will range from As. 3 to As. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants' box-fees—a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.
N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 30
AGRA	Dec. 1	LAHORE	Nov. 26
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 1	LONDON	Nov. 5
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Nov. 20
LUCKNOWA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Dec. 1
BENGALORE	Nov. 30	MALTA	Nov. 5
CALCUTTA	Dec. 1	MEERUT	Nov. 23
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDE	Nov. 30
CEYLON	Dec. 1	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 30
DELHI	Dec. 1	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE more we study the terms of the Government Resolution on the reclamation of one part of the foreshore of Bombay Island, the more difficult do we find the task of ascertaining clearly what are the intentions of Government. The present Government of Bombay, though very strong in sentiment, is decidedly weak in action; and this may account for the very impractical language of the Resolution, which deals in vague generalities about the causes of the rise in house rents in Bombay, and the chances of the laws of supply and demand working a cure for the evil thus created, but gives no information whatever as to the exact limits of the ground to be granted, and the exact requirements of the State in the way of public buildings, &c. The first duty of the Commissioner should be to supply this deficiency by preparing and publishing general plans to show how much will be given to the purchaser and how much reserved for Government.

The regular meetings of the Commission are to be held in the Town Hall, and we believe that our suggestion, as to the admission of newspaper reporters, will be acted upon. Indeed, the Commission has every reason to court the most complete publicity for all its proceedings.

We note that there is no sanitary officer on the Commission; and it would certainly please the public to see Dr. Leith take the place of Dr. Pelly, who has hardly yet had time to learn his duties as a Municipal Commissioner, and who besides has not had the advantage, like Dr. Leith, of standing aloof from all that has been going on of late in Bombay.

MR. ANDERSON was perhaps premature in assuring Mr. Maine a fortnight ago that the Bill for the abolition of the Grand Jury in India had been "received with favour by all classes "of the Bombay community." If the honourable representative of Bombay had said that the people of Western India acquiesced in the Bill, without caring to discuss the policy of the proposed change, he would have been nearer the mark. With the exception of this journal, we believe that even the newspapers took no trouble to express an opinion on the subject; and, till Sir Matthew Sausse denounced from the Bench the intended abolition of the Grand Jury, we hold it to be exceedingly doubtful whether any one in Bombay had considered the measure favourably or unfavourably. The Grand Jury itself has, however, now made its presentment; and as it has, somewhat uncourteously, observed an emphatic silence with reference to the criticisms of the Chief Justice, it is a fair conclusion that the community of Bombay really approves of the Bill. The community may be congratulated on having adopted this very sensible course, instead of imitating the rampant radicals of Calcutta, who seem to be sadly in want of skilful leaders to teach them what is the true meaning of that much-abused phrase "liberal principles," and to make them capable of distinguishing their friends from their foes. Probably even Calcutta liberals, never famous for judicious political action, have rarely committed a more ruinous blunder than that of ranking Mr. Maine among the natural foes of Englishmen in India, and raising a violent agitation against his supposed efforts to deprive them of their birth-right. One passage in the speech of the Legal Member of Council on the introduction of his Bill ought to have been sufficient to secure him the sympathy of every independent Englishman in this country. He is the first Anglo-Indian statesman of this generation who has had the courage formally to renounce the sentimental policy which culminates in the "Black Act," and to claim for Englishmen in India the right of being tried by their peers. His words are: "I am opposed (to use a phrase which I dis-"like, and which I think reflects no credit on "those who invented it) to a Black Act. I think "that for so long a time as we can look forward "to European British subjects will have to be "tried for all serious crimes by special tribunals "—that is, by a Judge applying these strict "criteria of truth which constitute the English "law of evidence, and a jury—a real jury—"a petty jury. To put that on its lowest "ground, it seems to me that trial by jury, "that is, trial by the petty jury, has affected "English character more than any national in-"stitution, even more, I am inclined to say, than "representative institutions. While, then, we "preserve and protect so many native customs "which we cannot even justify, I regard it as "only reasonable to respect the greatest and "most influential of English usages. The exemption, therefore, of British subjects from "the ordinary criminal tribunals seems to me "to stand on precisely the same ground as the "exemption of Hindoos and Mahomedans from "the new Civil Code which is about to be introduced. But of course I have more positive "grounds for my opinion. I consider that these "special Courts, scattered or moving about the "country, will be of the utmost importance as examples and patterns. They will exhibit the "English Law where it is strongest, and serve to "correct the Mofussil Courts where they are "said to be the weakest, namely, in the sifting "of evidence and the ascertaining of facts. But "if Europeans are to enjoy this privilege (I "don't use the word in an invidious sense) they "must expect to enjoy it in a reasonable way: "and I think that the first and best evidence "of reasonableness will consist in their con-"senting to give up the Grand Jury."

It is hardly credible that to the man who can speak thus boldly, liberally, and justly, should be attributed the fearful design of subverting the whole fabric of British freedom and making the English in India the helpless slaves of a despotic Government. Even the unfriendly observations of Sir Matthew Sausse (with all respect be it said) amount to little more than a reiteration of the old sentiment, that "the British Constitution is a glorious institution" and he is a rash man who dares meddle with it. No one ventures on anything like detailed criticism of Mr. Maine's proposal, which in Calcutta is commonly spoken of as if the sacred institution of trial by jury itself were threatened. Now, the real object of Mr. Maine's Bill is to make the petty juries worthy of more respect and honour than can be yielded to them while they are precluded from obtaining the services of members of the most influential and intelligent class of the community. The best argument in favour of the abolition of the Grand Jury is that there is not room for two juries in the Presidency towns, and that, under the present system, the energies of the flower of the population are wasted on the merely formal work of Grand Juries, while the really hard and responsible work of petty jurors is left to be performed by petty tradesmen and clerks in merchants' and Government offices. It will certainly be for the general good to suppress the empty form in order to make more efficient the substance of trial by jury. How the liberty of the subject will be affected by the abolition of the Grand Jury has not yet been proved, though there has been much unmeaning declamation about "the bulwark of our liberties." In political trials, in which it is presumed that the Grand Jury act with more independence than a petty jury would dare to display, we should imagine that most men singled out as victims by an arbitrary Government would prefer being tried at once by an intelligent jury of their peers to undergoing the ordeal of first having a *prima facie* case made out against them before the Grand Jury, and then being tried for their supposed offences before an incompetent tribunal of petty jurors. As Mr. Maine says, despots intent on persecuting any man generally take care that the *prima facie* case against him shall be strong enough to stand examination, so that the brunt of resisting their decrees falls on the petty jurors. The question for us to answer, then, is: which is better, a double jury system, which is a mockery and a farce, or a single jury system, which will enable our courts of law to do justice quickly and well between man and man? There can be no doubt as to the answer which should be given to this question.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Lord Wodehouse has arrived in Ireland; his reception was not enthusiastic.

The Princess of Wales has returned to England.

Incendiarism is increasing in Yorkshire. Vast quantities of wheat have been destroyed.

Jefferson Davis has made a confident speech, in which he said that victory alone could give the South independence.

The new constitution of Maryland has been accepted in consequence of the soldiers' votes. A motion in the Supreme Court of Baltimore to compel Governor to (resign ?) has been rejected. Lincoln has refused interference with the test oaths enforced by Governor Johnson.

Pendleton has written letters virtually assuming the same position as M'Clellan with regard to the Chicago platform.

Wendell Phillips has denounced Lincoln's tyrannical and unconstitutional administration.

The seizure of the *Florida* has been effected under circumstances of great treachery and inhumanity. The captains of the *Florida* and the *Wachusetts* had both pledged their honour not to infringe the laws of neutrality; but in the middle of the night the *Wachusetts* got up steam, and opened a murderous fire, compelling the surrender of the *Florida*, which was immediately sunk out at sea.

There has been further correspondence between the French and Italian Governments concerning the Convention. Drouyn de Lhuys declares Nigra's note did not correctly represent the negotiations and bearing of the Convention. The differences have been satisfactorily explained. Both Governments reserve liberty of action in the event of internal insurrections at Rome. The Convention and Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence are under discussion in the Italian Parliament.

There have been disastrous floods in Tuscany.

It is said that Austria has declared her purpose of abstaining from interference in Italian affairs.

Spain has declared she will seize the principal *ports perils* (?) (ports in Brazil?) unless her demands are complied with.

The lower house of the Danish Parliament has approved the treaty of peace by 75 votes to 21. The King in his address laments the hard conditions of the treaty, and exhorts the country to bear its applications with resignation.

[*** Our latest telegram, to the 15th ult., has, we regret to say, not yet come to hand.—*Ed. B. G.*]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CARWAR, 4th December.
Steamer *Arabia*, from Bombay, anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5th December.
Steamer *Cashmere*, from Bundipatam, anchored.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"On the proposition of the Mint Master of Calcutta, the Government of India has requested the Secretary of State to send out four Eatons Machines, for the new Gold Mint, for the purpose of coining Sovereigns, half, and quarter Sovereigns."

THE *Englishman*:—"We are glad to learn that our statement that photographs are to be taken of all the ancient inscriptions in the Province of Mysore under the orders of Government is correct. The expense will be but trifling, as the photographs will be taken by local Officers. The results, however, may prove of great importance, and we are not without hope that they may throw some new light on the ancient Jain empire which, at the present day, is wrapped in so much mystery."

THE same:—"We understand that the herds of wild elephants have so increased in the District of Belaspore in the Central Provinces, that, in many instances, the people have abandoned their houses and crops, and some of the Zemindars have applied for a reduction of tribute. The fact that elephants are so plentiful to say nothing of the injuries they cause, has been duly brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the Viceroy has recently sanctioned the formation of a new elephant-catching establishment in Belaspore at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 per annum, for two years, subject to report at the end of the first year of the result of the operations. There seems reason to believe that the value of the elephants caught will exceed the cost of the establishment."

THE same:—"It will be remembered, that in June last the Governor General issued a Circular to the effect, that, as the English language had for some time been adopted in all Khuruttas from the Viceroy to Native Princes and Chiefs, and in all Treaties, Sunnuds, or Engagements, it would be expedient, where circumstances were favourable to such a course, to gradually extend the use of that language as the official medium of correspondence on the part of Native States with the British Government. The Rajah of Bhurtpore has responded to this circular in a satisfactory manner. He has addressed a letter to the Viceroy, as a proof of his readiness to carry out the views of the British Government; and we may, in time, hope to see the study of English become a more general rule at Native Courts than it has been hitherto.

THE *Delhi Gazette*.—"Our readers will not have forgotten the few remarks we made relating to certain doings at Mhow. Of the two cases we mentioned, one was that of an officer of the 72nd Highlanders placed in arrest through the ill-feeling of some of his seniors. The whole affair was served up hot to the Bombay Commander-in-Chief, who promptly disposed of it. The young officer concerned was summoned to appear at the quarters of the General Commanding the Division, to hear, in the presence of his Commanding officer the decision of the chief of the army. Suffice it to say he was completely exonerated from the charges preferred against him by 'the authorities' in Mhow, and ordered to resume the performance of his duties. Great, we are told, was the disgust, and the disappointment of some who had already determined on a Court Martial, and had made known their certainty of it, even naming the probable president and members. All this justifies our again insisting on some interference by the constituted authorities. The pruning knife is urgently needed to the topmost branches, and the sooner it is applied the better. It is a thousand pities to see ill-will, doubt, distrust and suspicion introduced into a mess room of British officers, where naught but harmony and brother-officerly love should be permitted to enter. Regiments bearing the character of being all that's hospitable and cordial should not be open to the risk of losing their fair fame by those in command yielding too ready credence to the idle gossip and misrepresentations of weak-minded individuals, whose sole object in life appears to be the creation of mischief to suit their own ends. Such is apparently the case in the 72nd, but we trust that before long changes will take place which shall put an end to what must, if permitted to continue, cause much future embarrassment."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"The *Bombay Saturday Review* condemns the Parsee maniis for munificence on more legitimate grounds. It complains that you have now only to get half-a-dozen Parsees together, and tell them that money is wanted, and they will subscribe anything. The last mail brings us a curious illustration of this in the announcement that two Parsees have just given each two thousand rupees for the Masulipatam Fund. Now, without any slight reflection to motives, it is obvious, we think, that the results of this excessive liberality are highly injurious. Every excess in one direction sooner or later produces a corresponding excess in the other, and the prodigality of yesterday begets the parsimony of to-day. Besides ridicule, or discredit, invariably attaches to great waste of power. There is on the face of it something absurd in the notion of a number of men meeting together, passing resolutions, voting monster sums, and then discovering that their labour was all taken for nothing. How is it possible that they can on a similar occasion again bring the same earnestness to task? Will they all be proof against the sneers of any retail dealer in motives who may choose to hint that they would be less ready to offer money if they thought it likely to be claimed? Should the prospect of this impunity really tempt a few to make insincere offers, the hollowness of their professions is sure to be exposed by some lynx-eyed moralist, and discredit will then be thrown upon all. It appears to us therefore high time that the public opinion of Bombay should do something to regulate the splendid but dangerous munificence of her too generous sons, and that the Anglo-Indian Press would do well to moderate its hysterical ecstacies of delight at conduct which it is now less necessary to stimulate than to control."

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble C. Steer, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

THERE will be a meeting of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 4 P. M. There will also be a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine at 5 P. M.

FROM the last number of the *Gazette of India*, we perceive that Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Mr. Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WE hear that the Directors of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) (otherwise called the Jumnadass Muncharam Financial) have been issuing their shares at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, since yesterday.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace will be held in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon next, for the reception of a number of communications connected with the committee on the new Municipal Corporation Bill, and for other business.

THE Sheriff, Dr. Birdwood, has in compliance with a requisition, convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon next, for the purpose of voting a tribute of respect to the memory of the late David Sassoon.

WE have much pleasure in noticing the fact, of the conference on our energetic and well-known fellow-townsman, Dr. Bhau Dajee, of the appointment to the honour of a Diploma as Honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society; and which honour that is held by but few, and those eminent persons.

IT is stated that about fifty thousand rupees has been subscribed by the Parsee community, with the object of erecting a boarding school in Persia, for the benefit of the children of Zoroastrians. We are glad to perceive that the Parsees of Western India have of late commenced to pay their attention to the wants of their poor brethren in Persia.

THE Executive Engineer of Surat, Mr. R. W. Woothouse, in a notice dated the 3rd instant, informs the public that Furdoonjee Sorabjee Parpeck's Dhurmsalla, opposite to the Railway Station at Surat, is open for the use of travellers from the 4th instant. The building is so arranged as to accommodate in distinctly separate apartments, Christians, Parsees, Mussulmans and Hindoos.

THE ships *Star of India*, *Donald Mackay*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Canpatrick*, we understand, have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to Europe. The *Cosforth*, *Bates Family*, *Flying Venus* and *Oriental* were recommended, and the *Agamemnon* was rejected on account of the high rates of tender. The two first named vessels, we believe, have been selected to take home the cavalry regiment (17th Lancers) and the others time-expired men and invalids.

WE beg to draw the attention of our Municipal authorities to the present state of the Main Drain, the initials of which make us M. D., but not only for preserving, but for destroying, human life. In almost the whole of its length, at least that portion which is uncovered, it is choked up with rubbish, thus preventing the fetid water from running off; and from this arises a sweet of miasma, and a stench which is a "warning to snakes," much more to mortals.

WE perceive by a communication from the Chamber of Commerce (inserted below) that the sample of "Sea Island" cotton, now on view at the offices of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is pronounced by competent judges to be a staple of a very superior description and worth 2d. per lb. more than Fair Dhollera. This cotton is the produce of the Khandeish Farming Company (which is under the superintendence of Mr. W. A. Kerr, and is a proof of what can be done in the way of cotton cultivation if only properly managed.

THE *Guzerat Friend* says that Act XVI. of 1864, for the registration of immovable property and some other documents will come into operation from the 1st January. Our contemporary hears that the Judge and Collector of Surat have been requested to recommend to Government for the posts of District Registrars, Mooneffs with no knowledge of English Revenue and Judicial Offices, persons who have passed the Mooneiff examination, but who have not hitherto obtained a Mooneiff ship, and such of the Shastrees and Moulvies as are yet capable of doing any work, and native educational officers.

WE believe there is a Pound in Bombay, and a European official and staff in charge of the same, but cannot make out of what earthly use it is, if we may judge from the number of stray animals allowed to roam at large in our thoroughfares; and wonder that many more accidents do not take place than at present happen from carriages coming in contact with these rovers. We would advise the Pound-keeper to look sharp about him, and give some of these cattle lodging in his premises, which will put a stop to the rest taking possession of the streets.

WE understand that we were misinformed the other day, in stating that Government had concluded an agreement with the Bombay Coast and Inhabiting Company for supplying Poona with water from the Ambegaum Valley. We are now informed that no such arrangements have been concluded either with them or any other Company. Mr. G. Latham, C. E., some months since made a survey of the Valley, and, we believe, sent in plans to Government, submitting estimates in which he offered to execute the whole of the works; but up to the present time Government have not arrived at any decision in the matter.

A ROGUE OF A MUSSAL.—A mussal in the employ of Dr. Fogerty, named Govind Bhawan, absconded from Bombay to Surat by the Baroda Line on or about the 27th ultimo, with valuable jewels and wearing apparel, of the value of about Rs. 1,849, which he appears to have abstracted from one of the drawers of his master. Information of the robbery was given to the Commissioner of Police, who immediately despatched a police constable, Dalloo Cutteem, to the spot where the offender had preceded him, and after his arrest at Surat, took all the valuables and clothes from the house of the mussal, which he immediately secured, and searched for the fellow, but he was not to be found any where. The constable brought the property to Bombay on the evening of Monday last, and gave the same in custody of the Police.

As the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company will until further notice despatch steamers to Goa and the Malabar Coast, touching at the ports named below, the public are informed, that mails will be made up for those stations and despatched on the following days:—

On Saturdays.—Goa, Compta, Tellichery, Madras, Beypore, Cochin, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanoore, and Calicut.

On Wednesdays.—Rutnagherry, Vingorla, and Goa.

The letter boxes will be closed at 4 P. M., up to which time letters can be posted.

IT will doubtless be within the recollection of our readers that; a short time ago Mr. Constable Wood succeeded in capturing a fellow who had been for a long time in the habit of purloining large quantities of piece goods from a trader's store in the native town, by means of removing a portion of the tiling of the roof and thus passing the goods through the aperture and then carefully closing the same again. By this means nearly fifty thousand rupees' worth of goods were stolen before the delinquent was pounced upon. After undergoing an examination at the Fort Police Office the prisoner was allowed to go at large on bail, since which he has been at his old game again and has stolen goods from another dealer to the amount of Rs. 7,000, only a very small portion of which is supposed to have been discovered.

A GOOD HAUL.—A Railway contractor of the name of Robert Lund arrived in Bombay from Bhosawal a few days ago and put up at the Cambridge Hotel in the Fort, and on Saturday last cashed a cheque on the Agra Bank for Rs. 5,000 which sum he received in five currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. He returned to his hotel and told a fellow lodger that he had got Rs. 5,000 in his coat pocket. This occurred in a part of the house which was divided into compartments by canvass screens, through one of which there was a hole. Soon afterwards he took off his coat and threw it down near the said hole and also laid down himself and went to sleep. When he awoke he put on his coat and proceeded immediately to the Railway station with the intention of going back to Bhosawal, but on feeling in his coat pocket he discovered that the whole of the notes were missing. He immediately suspected a man who was staying in an adjoining apartment to him in the above named hotel. Information was immediately given to Mr. Inspector Lockley, of the Bombay Police, and yesterday an information was laid before the sitting magistrate at the Fort Police Office and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the suspected party.

THE Hon'ble Rustomjee's yacht *Margaret Crawford* went on a trial trip with a select party yesterday. She was built by Ardaseer Rastomjee, son-in-law to the Hon'ble Rustomjee. She is of a beautiful design, the lines were drafted by Rustomjee Ardaseer who was formerly 3rd assistant master builder in the Government Dockyard, and since has been pensioned. He has superintended the build of this magnificent yacht. Her engine from Inner Lighthouse to Outer Light, a distance of nearly five miles, was performed in 27 minutes, and the return in 27 minutes 8 seconds. Champagne there was in abundance. On board the vessel we noticed Mr. Hilton and family; Mr. Bannerman, Assistant Chief Engineer; Captain Jenkins; Captain Shapcott; Mr. Snow; Mr. Cassidy, Engineer; Mr. M'Carthy, Engineer; Mr. M'Kinlay, Foreman Boilermaker; and many others. She will be laid up for a short time to paint, when the Hon'ble Rustomjee will proceed in her to the Northern Ports. Captain Jenkins of the steamer *Maharaja* is the captain appointed to her, and a better selection could not be made, as he was formerly in the Sural line; formerly chief officer of the old *Eert of Clare*, which vessel also belongs to the Hon'ble gentleman.

MR. HENRY GAMBLE, OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE *vs.* THE POONA CREDITORS OF THE BANKRUPT FIRM OF MESSRS HUNT, SONNET & Co.—This decision in this case has been passed by the Acting Judge, Mr. Charles Walter, in favour of the Poona creditors. We shall publish the judgment in one of our early issues.—*Poona Observer*.

DEATH OF THE EX-AMEER OF SCINDE.—We regret to announce the death of one of the Ex-Ameers of Scinde, Meer Nusseer Khan, which melancholy event took place yesterday morning at his residence in one of the buildings belonging to Khan Bahadoor

to pay the amount claimed, provided the plaintiff did what the law and custom of the place called upon him to do.

Mr. Leathes contended that the allotment paper, such as it was, was sold to the defendant, who now held the document and withheld payment.

The case was ordered to be eventually struck out, as the plaintiff did not make his appearance in Court when his name was called.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPLANATIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You seem to suppose this morning that I intended to accuse you of "hypocrisy" in your advocacy of dealing with land concessions by means of public auctions. Nothing was further from my thoughts. All I meant was that you do not, in holding those views, pursue your exceedingly sensible opinions upon "*excessive*" speculation to their legitimate conclusion. It is of that very excessive speculation I complain: and, but for the spirit which at present prompts me so furiously in Bombay, I should have but little to say against your ideas on the subject.

You have once or twice spoken of my strictures upon Dr. Diver as unprovoked and ungenerous. I should be sorry if I had laid myself open to such a charge, but surely Dr. Diver is a public character, placing himself most conspicuously before the world day after day: he is notoriously good in the conduct of some gigantic schemes, the ultimate success or non-success whereof are matters of considerable public importance. If then I happen to hold opinions adverse to Dr. Diver and his schemes, why are my attacks upon him more unprovoked and ungenerous than those of yourself or any body else upon Michael Scott and others and their schemes? I have not dragged his name from obscurity, neither have I asserted that his money is not as good as other people's. Indeed, when I see its results in the shape of the accomplishment of his various undertakings, I shall be ready to admit that it is indeed much better than that of many others. But until then I shall certainly decline to pin my faith to that gentleman or to any one of his schemes. This may be ungenerous; but at the same time you can scarcely consider it unfair.

I merely mentioned Dr. Diver and his friends as your "clients," because the other day you were defending them from my observations. If the word is capable, as you seem to suppose, of a more interpretation, I beg to apologize for the expression.

A WELL-WISHER.

*** It can hardly be profitable to continue this discussion. Dr. Diver is no more to us than any one else of the Bombay gentlemen who are trying to get land from Government; and we only did our duty in defending him from the attacks of our correspondent, who ungenerously used his name to point insinuations against speculators and by contrast to exalt the character of some unknown "public-spirited benefactors" who are Dr. Diver's rivals. Our position is, that the applicants for these reclamations are one and all speculators; and that it can only be an affected horror of "excessive" which leads any of them to disclaim it. As to Dr. Diver, he will be as fair game as Michael Scott, when, from being only a private citizen, he becomes a holder of public lands, not sold fairly in the open market, but secretly conceded.—ED. *B. G.*

THE PLEASURES OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"Developments" are very fine things in their way, and profitable, too, to some people. But they are assuming a very disagreeable form here just now. If things go on at the rate they have been going it lately, Bombay will soon be quite unfit to live in, except for those who put no value upon their existence.—

What with reclamations, railways, gas and water pipes, new docks driving, and the wretched state of most of the roads, one and all are in constant and most imminent danger of their lives, many of which are needless pressure to the individuals themselves, and perhaps a few to an admiring circle of friends also.

As regards reclamations, I myself amongst the number, have been deterred from going what would be the most economical way into the Fort from here by the wilful proceedings of the Reclamation Company at Chowpatty. Which seems to put every possible obstruction on the road, and to act in a manner directly, that the object in so doing is to discourage the traffic as much as possible in any way that no Company, public or private, ever did, to my knowledge. Perhaps this may be the usual thing, only unfortunately, as my "vision is limited," like that of most ordinary mortals, I can't see it in that light.

In coming from the railway, gas, and water developments before mentioned, but not dealing with existing roads, blasting the rocks, and railing wherever there is room for a possibility, all the pleasure of one's morning or evening drive or walk is entirely spoilt. For the last twelve days the Gas Company has been playing "old goose-egg" with our road, and all but completely blocked the way up, to the great annoyance of the whole time out four wheeled conveyances, and several Hansom cabs, whose fragments are scattered all about, and one large sharp piece of glass as brown close beside me in the verandah, though I know not where the blast took place is some thirty or forty yards off, here, isn't it?

Then, on the last occasion, I, there's a new dis[illegible]

While walking, as I was returning over the [illegible] with a friend after a ride, just as we [illegible] the numerous carriages on the [illegible] part, we saw rushing down towards us [illegible] a tremendous pace, hardly twenty yards distant, a [illegible] roller, driving before it the six helpless bul[illegible] which were attached to it, forcing them diagonal[illegible] across the road. In another moment, the roller [illegible] have been rolled over the utmost [illegible]ity, and went thundering down the hill amongst the terrified poor passengers till at last it ran against a strong wall which stopped its mad career. Had it struck a glancy the consequences must have been fearful. One to our guardian angels (spirits of this description must have plenty to do just now in Bombay), my friend and I escaped with a shock, and jumped into it narrow gully on one side. I was too close for this, and had to spur through a fast lessening space, between the approaching roller and the wall; a second later my horse must have been "crushed out," most effectually.

We can't our energetic friends, the Municipal Commissioners, have some better plan adopted of taking these great rollers up and down (as all events down) the hills than the present one? Some better "break" than the horse of two poor bullocks might surely be devised. Bullocks with noses might "bolt on" behind anything faster than just this sort of thing.

Malabar Hill, 5th December. D.

SIND.

No many days before the ignition of the fire-works by Captain Tyrwhitt at the railway terminus, a certain quarter in this town, in which it is infamous for any "gentleman" to be seen, was thrown into the most violent excitement, under cover of the confusion which was created by at least two persons of European extraction who discharged fireworks there, and perpetrated outrages upon native women which respect for the eyes under which this narrative may come compels us to withhold in detail. If the two persons who committed this disgusting and inhuman offence had been brought before the Court to answer for their conduct (as they ought to have been), and if they had retained Mr. Rochfort to defend them, we cannot believe that even that sanguine counsellor would have urged the plea of "thoughtlessness," in extenuation of acts which could be clearly shown to have been planned to produce confusion for the sake of cloaking infamy. We make no imputations, although we are entirely informed of the facts, for the reason that as journalists it is our duty only to demand that the authorities do theirs. Will Lieutenant Griffith so far impugn the regularity and efficiency of the Police as to state that no entry in the reports, which should be submitted to him as Magistrate every day, referred to this outrage, and that the intelligence of it is quite new to him? Will Lieutenant Griffith inform the public whether he took any steps to detect the two perpetrators of this enormous scandal; and whether he believes, upon his honour, that it would have cost the Captain of Police much investigation and pains to have arrested them both? The truth is that two ruffians did under cover of the night, and in the distraction of fireworks, insult and injure the unfortunate inhabitants of one of our suburbs, and we cannot but conceive that due information had been given to the proper authorities—Major Virie and Lieutenant Griffith—at the time when Captain Tyrwhitt was arraigned for discharging fireworks too; although no reference to the former outrage was made in the examination of the latter one. It was not stated by the Court that the ignition of fireworks had lately been made a mode of creating the confusion under which alone the indulgence of the shameful propensities of abandoned men could be expected to be accomplishable—that the letting off of fireworks was indeed only the bad means to a worse end. The Court simply decided that the ignition of combustibles at a railway station is not a nuisance; and as it was argued that nothing can be a nuisance unless it is sustained for some considerable length of time, we are left to the enjoyment of the reflection that, let Lieutenant Griffith be "relieved" as soon as may be, in a legal point of view his career will not have been a nuisance because it will have been so short!—*Sindian, Nov.* 30.

CABOOL

10*th November*.—A letter was received to-day by the Governor from the Ameer's camp. It said:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan is not very well. The other day when the Ameer went to see Ufzul Khan the latter said:—'So you have sent my family to Cabool under the charge of common servants. I am not surprised at your having done so because when I and you were taken prisoners by the British and sent towards Hindoostan our families were treated in the like manner.' The Ameer appeared much ashamed at the rebuke and hanging his head retired to his tent."

About five hundred camel-loads of property belonging to the family of Ufzul Khan arrived to-day in Cabool. One of the wives of the Sirdar has remained in the Killa Hajee situated on the Kohistan road.

11*th November*.—Sirdar Ahmed Khan having fallen out with the Ameer has arrived in Cabool. He says the Ameer had offered him and his brother Mohamed Zaman Khan the Hakoomat of Ghoree and Booghlan, which not being sufficient for their support had been refused.

12*th November*.—The following Toorkistan news-letter was received to-day by Khooshdil Khan:—

"Since the Ameer has marched from Tashkhurghan the Allemanee people of Toorkistan have commenced plundering; no one dare go out of the city of Tashkhurghan. Eeshan Oorak with two thousand men has crossed the Hamoon and is plundering day and night. Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, is said to have been promised every assistance by the King of Bhookhara."

Aulleejah Shah Mohamed Khan has been desired by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan to vacate the house now occupied by him in the Bala Hissar, as it was needed for the use of Sirdar Ufzul Khan's family.

13*th November*.—Last night about twelve o'clock, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, accompanied by Sarwar Khan Loohanee on an elephant, arrived in Cabool, and as previously arranged went to the Bala Hissar. The house of the late Sirdar Ghoolam Haidur Khan has been given to Ufzul Khan to live in. There were about one hundred sepoys with the Sirdar when he marched into Cabul. About ten o'clock today Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan with two battalions of Shaikh Meer, and two regiments of cavalry, Sirdar Ufzul Khan, under a salute of fifty-one guns marched into Cabool. It is ascertained by the Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan that Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan joined the Ameer's Camp at Gurdan Dewar. The Ameer was very much pleased when Wully Mohamed Khan arrived, and gave him every hope. The Paishkhidmut says that Wully Mohamed left his brotaer Fyz Mohamed Khan at Ukeeba when he with a few sowars came to see the Ameer.

A letter was received to-day by Khooshdil Khan from Khutta Awaz. It was as follows:—

"Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan, son of the late Wazeer Ukbar Khan, with seven hundred sowars, has passed through this place on his way to Candahar. It is said that the Sirdar is going to take possession of Kelat."

After the perusal of that letter Sirdar Khooshdil Khan made the following remark, 'Jellal-ood-deen remained in Cabool three days, collected all his wealth, and was permitted to go away without molestation.'

14*th November*.—This morning almost all the Sirdars and Khans of Cabool went out to receive the Ameer Sahib. About eleven the Ameer accompanied by all the Sirdars, with great pomp and ceremony, marched into the Bala Hissar. One hundred and one guns were fired as a salute in honor of the Ameer, and great rejoicings are in progress.

The Ameer's camp has been pitched for the present under the Bala Hissar.

Mourning carpets have been spread in the houses of those who were killed in the Bajgah battle.

15*th November*.—The Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan arrived to-day from Ghuzneen, and gave the following information to the Ameer:—

"Two battalions of Infantry and five hundred sowars had marched from Candahar against Ke-hat-i-Ghilzie when he left Ghuzneen. Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan was expected at the latter place to head the Candaharee force."

On receiving the above news the Ameer ordered a letter to be written and sent to the Kardar of Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, now at Kelat, directing him to vacate Kelat as soon as the Candharee troops had arrived near the place, and to remove the family of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan to Ghuzneen.

Sirdar Khooshdil Khan with a few sowars left Cabool for Kelat to-day.

16*th November*.—It is ascertained by the merchants who had just arrived from Heerat, that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the governor of that place, had sent one battalion and six hundred sowars to Furrah, when Mohamed Shurreef Khan's troops marched against it, but as the troops were not commanded by the governor himself the result was unfavorable. The reason for the governor not leaving Heerat is said to be his receiving news from Mushhed to the effect that a Persian army had arrived there from Teheran, and had relieved the one stationed at Mushhed, and that the Mushhed troops had marched towards Heerat.

It is given out in Cabool that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan has left Candahar for Furrah.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan is still unwell. The Ameer sent his own Hakeem to attend upon the Sirdar, but Ufzul Khan refused to take his medicine, saying, he did not require a Hakeem.

17*th November*.—An express was received to-day by the Ameer from Toorkistan from Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan. It was as follows:—

"To my last I informed you that news had been received here from Kokan to the effect that that city had been taken by the Russians. I have now to state that the spy whom you (when at Tashkhurghan) despatched to Kokan to bring authentic news has returned and gives the following information. The whole territory of Kokan, says the spy, has been taken by the Russians, who to deceive the people have given out that they were going to make one of Khorgunge, but such is not the case, their real object after taking Kokan is to march against Toorkistan.

"From the spy's statement you can easily make out how far the above news about the Russian intention is correct. You know very well that the Toorkistances are not favourable to us, they wish for change. Besides Ufzul Khan's troops now under me are not to be trusted. Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan is in Bookhara making his own arrangements, while Eeshan Oorak has already declared himself. Under these circumstances we would be very careful of our frontier. Please send the Khilluts and the treasure for the Toorkistan troops and chiefs as soon as possible."

The Ameer after perusing the above letter ordered a reply to be written and sent to Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, telling him that the khilluts and the treasure would be sent to him shortly, and that the Kohistanee troops of Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan would leave Cabool for Toorkistan as soon as they were paid.

Sultar Allee Khan, Sundookdar, was desired by the Ameer to have the necessary khilluts and treasure made ready for Toorkistan.—*Delhi Gazette, December* 1.

CHINA.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Our files from Shanghae received by the *Cadiz* do not contain much that is noteworthy, except the unfortunate explosion of the steamer *General Ward*, an account of which we give from the *N. C. Daily News*. Some have attributed the accident to gross carelessness on the part of the engineer, who had only been appointed a few days previously from the position of cook, in conformity with a very dangerous practice carried on of procuring engine-men at the cheapest rate. This, however, has been contradicted, and we hope correctly, as a more penny-wise pound-foolish policy could not well be conceived. Canton burglars are not succeeding well at Shanghae somehow; our Northern friends seem too sharp for them, and the thieves are engaged in a losing game, which may possibly be the means of again sending them southward to more promising fields of action.—A native bank has stopped payment.

We reproduce the following items from the *North-China Daily News*:—

A Klukiang correspondent points out that the robbery on the Custom House at that port, to which we alluded last week, was committed on the native not the foreign establishment. The bad characters are believed to have been disbanded braves; but all efforts to trace them have as yet failed.

A Hankow correspondent, alluding to the fire which recently occurred at that port, says that the Insurance offices are heavier sufferers than was at first supposed. Several Chinese have been killed since the event, by the falling in of walls while searching for property amid the ruins. The crew of a French gun-boat which was lying off Hankow at the time are said to have behave d very discreditably during the fire.

Most of our readers no doubt heard a severe explosion yesterday morning, without conceiving that the cause was the blowing up of the steamer *General Ward*. We are indebted to Messrs. Angle & Co. for particulars of the occurrence. The tug took the *Tasso* in tow to place her alongside the S. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, brought her safely to her moorings, and had just turned astern to place her in position, when the explosion occurred. The captain of the *Tasso* was at the time standing on the deckhouse; hearing the noise, and judging the cause, he jumped on the deck for shelter. So soon as the smoke and steam cleared away sufficiently to enable him to see around him, he found that the *General Ward* had entirely disappeared; that the *Tasso*'s mizenmast head and bulwarks on the port side were blown away; the house was seriously injured; and the furniture and crokery in the cabin were destroyed. The captain of the tug, who had been standing on the deck of the *Tasso* on the opposite side to the captain, at the time of the explosion, was lying apparently dead, with blood running from his head; the mate of the steamer was in the *Tasso*'s fore-top, and a Chinese washerwoman who had been on board the steamer, was lying dead on deck with her head nearly cut off. The steamer's anchor, still attached to the chain, was blown over the *Tasso*'s fore-top-gallant yard arm, over which it was hanging, the other end of the chain being still fast to the sunken steamer. Captain Fuller, of the *General Ward*, died in a few seconds; the mate and a Chinaman of the crew were taken to the Shanghae General Hospital, dangerously injured, and we regret to say that the former has since died. Capt. Fuller is supposed to have been killed by a large piece of the boiler which fractured his skull and cut a large gash over his heart; he had also suffered other serious injuries. The cause of the accident is not known, and will probably never be ascertained. Both the captain and mate have families in America; the former was one of the oldest captains engaged in the Chinese trade. The *General Ward* belonged to a Boston firm; we have not heard whether she were fully insured. Messrs Angel & Co., as agents of both the vessels have requested us to give publicity to the expression of their thanks to the officers and crew of the *Rattler*, for aid rendered after the unfortunate occurrence.

ITEMS FROM JAPAN.

JAPAN advices continue still to be satisfactory. A conference had been held at Yedo by the Foreign Ministers, resulting in general satisfaction and, what is more substantial, the restrictions upon the sale of silk have been removed. The relations between Choshiu and the Tycoon do not seem yet to be settled, as one report gives it that the (Choshiu) is anxious to open Shimonoseki to Foreign commerce, while another has it that he has been degraded, his states confiscated, and his place destroyed. That is, of course, their affair; notwithstanding any such misunderstandings, we have every reason to hope that the result of the late action at the Straits will prove still more favourable to foreign trade and foreign intercourse.

The *Japan Herald*, of October 15th, gives the following items of intelligence:—

If our readers who keep their files of this paper will refer back to No. 49 (Supplement) October 25th 1862, they will find an account of what we then termed a 'great revolution' under which Japan had just passed, and by which a great change in the whole constitution of the country had been wrought. They will find there that amongst the laws framed by Iyeyas for the government of the country was one by which the Daimios were compelled with their wives and families to live alternately at Yedo (instead of Misko as formerly) and in their provinces; and that this important law had been reversed; that by this new constitution the highest Daimios were released from this service thus far—that the highest class were compelled to visit Yedo once only in seven years, and then only for 100 days at a time; second class once only in three years; the third class remaining as heretofore; whilst in all cases their wives and families were released from the obligation to remain in Yedo and permitted to return to their provinces. Amongst the important news of the past week is that by which we learn that a Decree has passed by which this has been again reversed,—the original order of things reconstituted, and the obligation of the Daimios to reside in Yedo again re-asserted.

We are also made aware of the issuing by the Mikado of a Decree for the entire degradation of Choshiu, Matzdaria Daizen and Baiboo.

The Prince of Nangto, it is known, has entered into engagements with the Admiral Commanding-in-chief to pay all indemnities as they should be fixed by the Foreign Representatives for past outrages on Foreign Flags,—all the expenses of the expedition, and a ransom for Simonosaki.

During the week envoys from the Prince had communication with the Foreign Representatives, one object of which was to solicit time and indulgence for the amount and payment of these indemnities. The result of these interviews has not transpired.

From Yedo also we learn that the city palace of the late Prince Choshiu is levelled to the ground,—that not one stone or stick thereof now rests upon another.

No political importance seems to be attached to the attack upon the Dutch Consulate General at Yedo. It seems very doubtful whether it was an *attack* or anything but a drunken quarrel among the Yakonins, in which one was killed and some five or six wounded.

SINGAPORE.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

(From the Java Times, October 18.)

Bawean.—The brig J. G. Fichte, of Hanover, P. Nayerdrich master, from Algoa Bay to Singapore in ballast, struck on a reef E.S.E. of Lucipara Island. On receipt of this news the authorities at Mankot sent a gunboat with a Demang to render assistance and to endeavour to save the ship. Leaving Muntok on the 18th ultimo, that native official arrived with his own craft on the 20th at the scene of the disaster and the gunboat the next day. After having been on the reef twenty-six days, the brig threw her ballast overboard and floated off without a leak. She then took in new ballast, and the captain on whose chart the reef his ship had struck upon was not marked, after receiving a new one of the Banca Straits, proceeded on his voyage to Singapore, being piloted out by an efficient person.

Borneo—Western districts.—The despatches received from the Resident of this province advise that the settlement at Sintang has, up to the 14th September, been continually disturbed by rebels, and no favourable results could yet be observed from the proclamation which revoked the state of war the country had been proclaimed to be in, and which warned the rebellious chiefs to surrender.

At Sintang therefore a defensive position was being held, and nothing done except when the rebels had the audacity to come nearer. The advices received by the Resident respecting the rebels, and dated 10th September are as follows: The Bandjarese Mas Nata Widjaya, who now calls himself Hidayat, had, in conjunction with Pangerang Praboe, concerted a new attack on Sintang. There was, however, some inclination on the part of the inhabitants of the Kajan to separate from the rebels. This inclination was, however, soon subdued, and hostilities had commenced against the works thrown up at Badin and held by troops from Sintang.

The advices were followed by a despatch from Sintang reporting that, owing to an attack by the enemy on the works at Banin on the 13th September, the native troops were obliged to leave those works, taking their field pieces however along with them, and after having burnt the *kantong*. No losses were sustained during the fight which lasted four hours.

On the 15th September an attack was commenced by the rebels, but they were beaten back by the guns from the fort and from the steamers *Celebes* and *Jarvis*. They remained at a short distance from Sintang, and tried to throw up works there.

Later news have corroborated the report that dissensions had arisen between the leaders of the rebellion, and particularly between Mas Nata Widjaya and Pangerang Praboe, and bloody fights had already taken place between their respective followers. Pangerang Praboe, it is said, wishes Mas Nata Widjaya to take a more active part as leader of the rebellious inhabitants, to which the latter is not very much inclined, pretending that he is waking to be the leader of the rebellion, but not a fighting chief, because he did not incite the people to rebellion, but they had.

The steamers *Garoet*, *Tjiliwong* and *Borito* were immediately, on their arrival from Soerabaya, sent to Sintang with the troops they had brought over.

The vessels arrived safe, but the *Tjiliwong* and *Barito* were not destined to return to Pontianak to fetch reinforcement. They were commissioned between Sekadoes and the Upper Kapoeas without, however, any change.

Later news dispersed all fears which had existed for the safety of the fort, all of which floated off soon after the rise of the water allowing them to do so. The *Barito* and *Tjiliwong* had returned to Pontianak, and the latter had proceeded again to Sintang.

The steamer *Borneo* was not more fortunate, as she had much trouble on her voyage from Pontianak to Sintang to reach Sangouw.

In order to prevent accidents, the remaining troops from Soerabaya, were immediately, on receipt of this news, despatched under command of Captain Termytelen and two lieutenants to the steamers in *bidars*.

After much trouble on the part of the naval and civil authorities assisted by the Sintang people under protection of the troops, we have succeeded in raising the hull of the *Kapuas* and bringing it before Sintang. It has been found in such good order, that it is expected it can still be made use of.—*Ibid.*, 25.

There has been a slight disturbance at Tegal. The *Javasche Courant Extra* of yesterday says, that the barracks of the Pradjoerits were attacked by a body of marauders on the morning of the 28th ulto. at 4 o'clock. They took away seven muskets, and afterwards attacked the house of the Regent and that of the Djaksa, killing two men and wounding five.

On the latter repeat they murdered an European labourer and wounded two other Europeans and a Chinaman.

On receipt of the news the Resident immediately followed in pursuit and succeeded in arresting four of the rascals.

It is said that a certain radhen Hadji is the leader of this band, which is composed of about sixty fanatics, who, it seems, stood at bay whenever they reached any of the holy tombs in the neighbourhood.

Those who escaped fled into the forests of Gantoengan.

Troops had been sent from Samarang, and no further disturbances had taken place.

We have to offer the Government our hearty thanks for having so promptly published the Government official, for which no satisfaction has been given, and the disgraceful treatment of the American Burgevine, by the officials at Shanghae, and the unwillingness or inability of the Chinese Government to do justice in these cases, prove that, as yet, foreigners, have no security for protection or just dealing.

In this state of affairs Sir F. Bruce must decline to allow officers of Her Majesty's army to take any part in military operations further than may be necessary for the protection of British interests; and his first step, consequently will be to desire that Major Gordon, and other serving with him at Shanghae, shall not pass the boundary described as the thirty-mile radius. He will not object to their assisting in the disciplining of Chinese troops for the defence of Shanghae, provided a monthly allowance is set apart, free from the control of the local authorities, for the payment of the men so organized, and provided it is understood that their duty be to protect Shanghae and the country round within the radius.

Some such protection, the Prince may be satisfied, is indispensable, whatever may be the reports of the efficiency and success of Ha-ma or Chao-chow Contingents. Sir F. Bruce warns His Imperial Highness that these statements are untrue. The men brought by the Governor Li to Shanghae cannot face the rebels, and are invariably defeated unless supported by foreign troops, or by Chinese disciplined by foreign officers.

Sir F. Bruce was present when Shanghae was attacked by the rebels in 1860, and was a witness to the helpness cowardice of the authorities and the total inefficiency of their troops, the rebels having been driven off solely by the exertions of the allied force. He read in the Gazette the Memorial presented to the Throne on that occasion, and which purported to give an account of what had taken place. He perfectly understands, from its perusal, why it is that rebellion and anarchy rage throughout the land, and why the Imperial Government hesitates to adopt the improvements required for its salvation; for he sees that it is systematically and habitually deceived as to the real condition of affairs charged with its Provincial administration.

Sir F. Bruce warns His Highness that until the Central Government takes into its own hands the administration of its finance and organization of its Executive, it has no protection against this system of deceit, and the disaster it entails.

It is for the Chinese Government to consider whether it will listen to these warnings, given in no unfriendly spirit, or not. In the meantime, while it is menaced from within by disorder, which increases daily, and which it makes no serious effort to repress, there is impending, from without, a very serious danger in the alienation of these Powers who, though perfectly willing to assist China in extricating herself from her difficulties were she faithful to her engagements, will afford her neither sympathy nor support in any contest she may provoke by her persistent indifference to Treaty obligations.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

In our last Saturday's issue we published a Memorandum of the general tenor of some observations addressed to Prince Kung by Sir Frederick Bruce; and we should like to see the arguments therein used appear in an elaborated form in a series of official despatches. The view Sir Frederick takes is precisely our own, viz., that if the Central Government proves unable to control the local madarians in cases where the Treaty has been distinctly violated or habitually disregarded, the Legation at Peking may be abandoned, and we shall require to do for ourselves what the Central Government is either unable or unwilling to do for us. Gunboats on the spot at each treaty port could easily enough rectify matters should the Consuls be unable to obtain redress. The subject is one which will become important by-and-by. Sir F. Bruce is evidently not given to mandarian-worshipping.—*Evening Mail, October* 17.

SIR F. BRUCE AND PRINCE KUNG.

WE give the following Blue-book extract without any comment at present:—

Memorandum of the Substance of Observations addressed to the Prince of Kung by Sir F. Bruce on the 5th of June, 1862.

Sir F. Bruce wished the Prince of Kung to understand that he had reason to be greatly dissatisfied:—

1st. With the general disregard of Treaty provisions manifested at the ports.

2nd. With the tone of the Government generally towards foreigners.

On the appointment of His Imperial Highness to the post of Prime Minister, Sir F. Bruce had strongly urged Her Majesty's Government to support the Chinese Government finally by protecting the ports against the rebels; secondly, by aiding it in the organization of a regular Executive.

The feeling of the British nation is always opposed to interference in the internal dissensions of other States. Sir F. Bruce had notwithstanding, on his own responsibility, authorised Her Majesty's army and navy stationed in China to defend the ports against the rebels; and it is entirely due to the exertions of the allied forces that Shanghae and Ningpo are not now in rebel possession. Had Shanghae fallen, the Imperial authority would have received a blow from which it would never have recovered. Thus not only our own people, whom by Treaty the Chinese Government should protect, have been protected by our own forces, at our own expense, but a vast Chinese population has been rescued by us from danger and maintained in security.

Sir F. Bruce did not look for any extraordinary demonstration of gratitude for these services, but he had hoped that the Central Government would, at least, have insisted on the faithful observance of the Treaty at the ports. He had hoped also that it would have addressed itself with the same increase of vigour to the organization of a competent Executive.

These expectations have not been realized. At several of the ports the Treaty is daily broken, it matters great and small; and the Central Government, if not unwilling, shows itself unable to enforce a better order of things. The orders sent by the Foreign Board, when Sir F. Bruce complains are not carried out either because the local authorities do not stand in awe of the Foreign Board, or because they do not believe that the Foreign Bear issues them in earnest. This has been notably the case as regards the treatment of Mr. Caine, Her Majesty's Consul at Swatow, and the surcharges of duties at Ningpo, Shanghae and Hankow. At the latter port, especially the authorities persist in an entire disregard of the transit duty clauses.

Questions of this sort have been again and again brought forward by Sir F. Bruce. The Foreign Board has gone through the form of issuing instructions thereupon, but the causes of complaint remain as they were, either because the local authorities do not fear, or because the Foreign Board does not care. Seeing that none of the authorities whose conduct has been complained of have been punished or removed; that officials notoriously hostile to foreigners have been appointed to places in which they have increased opportunity of indulging their anti-foreign tendencies, while in two or three instances, as at Canton, Newchwang and Fuhchau, officials of friendly dispositions have been withdrawn,—Sir F. Bruce is induced, however reluctantly, to infer that if the Imperial Government be not adverse to foreign intercourse, it is, at all events, indisposed to do what is necessary to teach the people and local authorities that China is sincerely desirous of friendly relations with foreign Powers.

Sir F. Bruce would remark that, as all the Treaty Powers enjoyed the same rights, the security and rights of all foreigners are alike attacked when the subjects of any one Power suffer injury and obtain no redress. The barbarous murder of a Frenchman in Kwei-chau, by a

news. The novel idea of an official *Extra*, we are certain, will be welcomed by the public as a step in the right direction, with gratitude.—*Ibid, Nov.* 1.

THE LOSS OF THE *KEEPSAKE*.

(*From the Straits Times, November* 19.)

WE extract the following from the *Government Gazette* of Friday last.

We, the undersigned, having inquired into the loss of the British barque *Keepsake*, of North Shields Official No. 6,995, burthen 230 tons, Ellis Swan, Master, find—

That the said vessel left Shanghai on the 7th May last, with a cargo of Silk and Tea for London, and anchored at Koepang on the 27th June where her water cask were filled up.

That she left Koepang on the morning of the 29th, passed Pulo Samoa about 9 o'clock, and struck on a Reef extending out from Pulo Savon at about half past 7 P.M. and became a total wreck.

From 10 A.M. till she struck, the vessel was steered W. S. W. a course which would take her directly on to Pulo Savon, the Master in expiation of steering as he did, states, that he had found a strong southerly current when pursuing the same route in October 1863, we cannot admit this excuse, as had he taken the sun at noon, he would have seen by his Latitude that no such current existed.

The evidence is very conflicting and extremely unsatisfactory, and we regret to be obliged to say that we consider the Master's statement very untrustworthy, in more than one instance it is quite clear that it is contrary to fact.

On the day the vessels was lost the Master seems almost wholly to have neglected his duties and to have remained in the cabin, for which he offers no satisfactory explanation; the first Officer was confined to his cabin, by sickness, and the vessels was left for nearly the entire day in charge of the Second Mate.

No observation was taken on that day, no Log hove or any reckoning kept, the rate the vessels was going being guessed by looking over the side, and when night came on, no look out was placed, had this been done, the land might have been seen in time to have been avoided. The Chart used was sufficient for the purpose.

The Master states he did not consider that he was in any danger before 8 o'clock, and that he intended to go round at that hour, this cannot be correct as the ship had been steered a given course and at no time been hauled close to the wind, nor was any mention of any such intention made to the Second Mate, who had charge of the deck, or any order given for his being called at that hour.

The Master states he discharged the Carpenter at Koepang on account of sickness, whereas it is clearly proved that the man was discharged for a wholly different reason, viz., having obtained employment from the purchasers of the wreck, we consider the Master much to blame for discharging so material a witness, especially as it is stated that he was the man whose duty it was to keep the look-out at the time the vessel struck.

We are of opinion that the British barque *Keepsake* was lost through the carelessness and culpable negligence of Ellis Swan, the Master, and we adjudge that his Certificate of Competency No. 21,124, dated Sunderland, the 28th November 1862, be suspended for the period of one year from this date.

Dated at Singapore, this 31st day of October 1864.

W. W. WILLANS, Magistrate of Police.

JNO. LAWRENCE KIRBY, Offg. Master Attendant.

Confirmed, considering the neglect of which the Master has been proved guilty, the sentence is extremely lenient.

ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Colonel,
Governor, Straits Settlement.

POSITION OF THE ARTILLERY SUBALTERN IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.)

SIR,—Agitation," as exemplified by the Army Medical Department, seems to be the only means which can be employed with any prospect of success in any matter relating to the well-being of Her Majesty's Army. I wish, sir, to call your attention, and I hope, therefore, to obtain the expression of your sympathy by means of your able pen, to the position of a certain class of officers in the Army serving in India with regard to their pecuniary position in that country. I allude to the field battery subaltern of the Royal Artillery, and I trust that the sight of this letter may cause many an aspirant for service in the East to consider well before he takes so unfortunate a step as to apply for a field battery there. In England, as most of your readers must know, every officer in a field battery is supplied with his charger by Government, and it is therefore no expense to him. Saddlery and every extra article of equipment the country supply to him. His pay is the same as the garrison artillery. Here, however, we find a very different state of affairs. The gunners are not rich men, as a rule. We enter the Service for a livelihood; and our education is not being so very expensive, and the comparatively advanced age at which we obtain our commissions, entitle us with the engineers and the doctors to the means of living. In England, as every one knows, to the Artillery subaltern this is utterly impossible. But when we sacrifice home, health, and comfort in coming to this vast European graveyard—this India—we certainly expect at least to live on, if not to save out of, our pay. Such I know to be the belief of the great majority of young officers coming out. I will now tell you what it costs the Artillery subaltern to join a field battery here:—

Special outfit for India	500	rupees
Regimental horse appointments	250	,,
Charger	600	,,
Second charger	300	,,
Dress and undress sabretaches	250	,,
Booted lace overalls, horse gear, spurs, &c.	100	,,
	2000 or 200*l*	

The foregoing items are absolutely necessary to join. In the Indian outfit I include white uniform and topee, &c. Our kit (*vide* Hart) on full batta is Rs. 295-12-0 and Rs. 243-5-0 per mensem, according as we are on reduced pay or otherwise. This includes 30 rupees horse allowance. Here I may mention that though horse allowance is granted for one horse, we are forced to keep two to do our work, which is identical with that of the Horse Artillery, who obtain allowance for two. I will now call attention to the Native Infantry subaltern, and see how we profit by the contrast from a financial point of view. All subalterns in native regiments are what are called doing duty officers, adjutants, quartermasters; the words off hand in charge of one company. The junior ensign of one of the regiments of Native Infantry stationed here draws over 300 rupees a month, the senior close on 400 rupees. One has charge of a company, the other is a doing duty officer. They each attend a parade twice every week, and are orderly officer once a fortnight, and all their duty is told; no horses or expenses to meet, as their messes are broken up. These are the worst off of the Native infantry subalterns. I am one of two subalterns in a field battery which possesses no second captain. The consequence is, that I come in for a week in every fortnight's orderly duty, besides having entire charge of a half battery of men and horses, and the charge of the whole battery when my captain is sick. This, I assure you, gives me a daily average of over seven hours a day work;—about, sir, the weekly average of the subaltern of any other branch of the Service except the Engineers. For this I receive, though a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, some forty rupees a month less than the Native Infantry ensigns stationed with me, and have to support two horses, a cavalry equipment, and a mess. The simple fact is, I do it on my pay. I have not come in as much to live here, besides my pay, as it did in England. No wonder that so many poor fellows are forced by the illiberality of the Government to resign their commissions on account of debts contracted to support the credit of a Service that is bound in all honesty to support itself. The order of things seems inverted: officers keep up the appearance of the Service, instead of the Service the officers. In Bombay, where my brigade is now stationed, prices, owing to the extraordinary commercial excitements of the last three years, are 200 per cent. higher than they were; and although compensation has been granted to all the Sepoys and others in Government employ on this account, no increase has been made in the officer's pay. But the upper ranks of the officers are paid munificently, only the subaltern is the sufferer; and officers be ginning on less than a stoker on the railway steamers here. The belief of the cadets on entering the Royal Military Academy, and I am certain that of all my friends, is that if he obtains a commission in the Artillery, he will be in a better position as regards pay than his brother officers in the Line and Cavalry; and that he only will be considered the fortunate one to obtain it. Besides this, one of our gunners is paid 2*s* per diem more than an Infantry sergeant, as also our bombardiers, corporals, and other non-commissioned officers, properly fully better than similar ranks in the Infantry and Cavalry. Why should this also be the case? Does three years at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entitle the officers of Royal Artillery to any more consideration and superiority of work which experience proves to be more than that of the subaltern of a troop or company of any other branch of the Service," asks Hardee in his "Field Exercise." I am of opinion that the Artillery subaltern of 23 years of age, after at least five years' hard study, and an expense equal to a commission in the Guards, we find ourselves, as a lieutenant, worse off than the ensign fresh from school, aged 18? This being the case, can you wonder, sir, at the discontent and disgust at the Service which is so early imbued into the mind of the gunner subaltern? Oh, my brother gunners, who look forward, in the innocence of your hearts, to Indian competency, pause ere you trust yourselves on board a transport at Gravesend or Queenstown and take warning before it is too late. Eschew India like poison, for poverty in England is better than poverty out here. I could wish nothing worse for my chiefest enemy than to appoint him a subaltern in a field battery in India, with naught besides his pay. I personally am out of debt, but no thanks to Government, for nearly all my private funds have been exhausted in living here; and when gone, God help me! Go to the dogs I must, as better men have before me. Would the House be so expressive of its gratification at a bal

THE following Statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 22nd November 1864.

	Gold Bullion Mr. Cwt.	Silver. Bullion & Coin.
From Dutch	.....	2,200
„ Guzerat	.....	339,105
Total for the week Gold Rs.	Silver Rs.	341,305
Previously imported in the year 1864	45,901,285	109,081,535
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd Nov. 1864 ...	45,901,285	109,423,141
Do., 1863 ...	43,235,501	77,384,682
Increase...Rs.	1,765,884 ... Rs.	31,938,459

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion Mr. Cwt.	Silver. Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	.....	300-0-0
„ Cutch	16,260	33,600
„ Concan	54,670	16,004
„ Guzerat	302,512	25,145
„ Sumnerkee	.....	4,500
„ P. and Singapore	.....	7,950
„ Persian Gulf	.....	4,000
„ Kurrachee	450	2,016
„ Madras	.....	5,300
„ Arabian Gulf	.....	6,500
„ M. and Cumara	65,800	153,700
„ North Canara	105,936	2,7,360
Total for the week ...Gold Rs.	445,188 Silver Rs.	337,317
Previously exported in the year 1864	11,907,720	83,319,015
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd Nov. 1864 ...	11,452,908	84,154,331
Do. 1863 ...	11,081,123	56,371,583
Increase...Rs.	371,785 ... Rs.	7,782,748

THERE was great enquiry for Back Bay shares yesterday morning, and at one time they touched Rs. 30,000 pm., but in the afternoon there was a fall of Rs. 1000 per share, and at the closing rate there were few buyers. Elphinstones and Victorias remain firm, but there is not much business doing in these shares. Mazagons are dull and Rs. 100 per share lower. Bank and Financial shares continue to decline, with the exception of Joint Stocks which are firm at 32 per cent. pm.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Term.	Rate.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	1s 1 15/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	1s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	1s. 1¼d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	100
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	100
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	100¼
China ...	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.	BANKS.	
3,000,000	1000 / 500	250	18	Agra Bank ...	189 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	125	...	Alliance Bank ...	43 p. ct. pm.
500,000	500	500	...	Asiatic Bank Corpn ...	158 p. ct. pm.
2,160,000	1000	800	50	Bank of Bengal ...	164 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	100	75	8	Bank of India ...	44 with m. b.
12,45,0 0	1,000	1,000	...	Bombay Bank ...	304 p. ct. pm.
1,500,000	500	375	30	Bombay City Bank ...	90 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	100	...	Bombay Presidency Bank	15 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	...	Bombay Trading & Bank- ing Association (Limited)	8 p. ct.
500,000	100	100	...	Broker's Banking Com- pany ...	82 p. ct. pm.
2,000,000	250	250	6	Comptoir Bank ...	61 p. ct. pm.
800,000	200	200	8	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China ...	Quotd. n. t.
500,000	200	200	25	China Bank ...	69 p. ct. pm.
740,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	210 ex. div.
1,000,000	1,000	800	15	Commercial Bank ...	130 ex. div.
1,000,000	500	71	...	Credit Mobilier of Shanghai ...	21 p. ct. pm.
600,000	500	150	9	Credit Mobilier of Paris ...	100 p. ct. pm.
500,000	250	250	...	Delhi Bank Corporation	50 pm and 60 p. c. pm.
1,000,000	200	200	...	East Indian Bank ...	Par.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	East India Trading and Banking Corporation...	5½ p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200	...	Eastern Bank ...	5 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	...	Eastern Chinese and Japan Bank ...	5 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	200	200	...	Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	2½ p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	200	200	...	Indian Peninsular London & China Bank ...	25 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	...	London & Bombay Bank	Par.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank ...	127 p. ct. pm.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	170 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	...	Royal Bank of India ...	50 ex-div.
500,000	100	100	...	Scotch, Pugsley and Delhi Bank ...	50 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL AS- SOCIATIONS.	
1,000,000	400	80	...	Alliance Financial ...	64 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	80	...	Asiatic Financial ...	64 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	...	Bombay Finance Corporation ...	31 p. ct. pm.
400,000	200	200	...	Bombay Joint Stock Co- operative ...	32 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	400	...	Bombay Financial Association of India and China ...	60 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100	...	Do. New Capital ...	5 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	80	...	Mercantile Financial ...	12 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	80	...	Mercantile Credit Company ...	12 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	80	...	Oriental Financial Association ...	12 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	80	...	Union Financial ...	10 p. ct. pm.
400,000	200	200	...	Universal Bank of Commercial Corporation (Ltd.)	15 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	...	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	30,000 pm.
200,000	100	100	...	Colaba Land Company ...	30,000 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	...	Elphinstone Land Company (Limited) ...	50,000 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	...	Fergusson Land Company (Limited) ...	1,500 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	...	Mazagon Land and Build- ing Company (Limited) ...	100 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	...	Victoria Land and Press Co. ...	3,000 pm.
				PRESS Co.	
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Bombay Press Co. ...	2,000 p.m.
250,000	2,000	2,000	...	Claude Press Co. ...	1,000 p.m.
500,000	1,000	1,000	700	Fort Press Co. ...	1,000 p.m.
100,000	2,000	2,000	...	Hymns Press Co. ...	2,000 pm.
50,000	2,000	1,500	...	Printing and Publishing Company ...	2,000 pm.
	1,000	1,000	...	Times of India Press Co. (Limited) ...	1,500 pm.
75,000	2,000	500	...	Standard Press Co. ...	2,000 pm.
70,000	2,000	1500	...	Victoria Press Co. (Limited) ...	1,500 pm.
47,500	2,000	1,000	...	Albert Press Co. (Limited) ...	1,000 pm.
40,000	2,000	1,000	...	Bombay Printing Company (Limited) ...	1,000 pm.
				SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.	
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Com- pany (Limited) ...	Par.
250,000	2,000	2,000	...	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	Par.
50,000	1,000	1,000	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	4,000 pm.
100,000	2,000	1,000	...	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	125 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000	...	Manekjee Petit's Spin- ning & Weaving Co...	200 pm.
200,000	2,000	2,000	1.0	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	400 pm.
100,000	2,000	2,000	...	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited) ...	200 pm.
27,500	5,000	5,000	500	Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited) ...	250 pm.
150,000	2,000	2,000	...	Victoria Spinning Co Ltd. ...	2,000 pm.
150,000	2,000	1,000	...	Greaves Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited) ...	200 pm.
300,000	1,000	1,000	12	Standard Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company ...	250 pm.
				SHIPPING COM- PANIES.	
500,000	5,000	5,000	.....	Bombay Steamship Co. ...	4,000 pm.
280,000	2,000	2,000	26	Bombay Goa and Bever Steam Navigation Co.	900 pm. S.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Loading and Shipping Co. (Limited) ...	1,000 pm.
800,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	250 p. S.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay and Persia Steam Ship Company (Limited) ...	1,500 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Coast Steam Navigation Co. ...	200 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Indian Ship Company (Limited) ...	1,000 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Prince of Wales Ship Co. ...	500 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Virgoa Patent Ship & Foundry Co. (Limited) ...	75 p. S.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Union Ship Company (Limited) ...	1,000 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co. ...	Par.
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
60,000	500	500	.....	Bombay Gas Light Company ...	20 pm.
80,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Bonded Warehouse ...	200 pm.
100,000	500	250	12	Cowasjee & Co. (Limited) ...	4 p. ct. pm.
	250	250	16	Gas Coffee Co. ...	.....
50,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Company ...	9 p. ct. pm.
40,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Ice Factory in Sutton (proposed) ...	Par. (ano Co.)
10,000	100	100	.....	Kandalah Farming Co.	10 p. ct. pm.
250,000	500	500	.....	Manekjee Mowasjee Trading Co. Ltd. ...	Lapsed.
2,500	250	250	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...	.....
20,000	1,000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Limited.)	.....

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Shares Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cr.	Transfer Loans ...	... }
	Loan 1860-61 ...	... }
	Loan 1861-62 ...	... }
	Loan 1864-65 ...	... }
New Five per Cent. Loan...	...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes ...	10-6
Napoleons ...	210
Crowns ...	200
Mexican Dollars ...	206
Portugal Crowns ...	214½
Five-Franc Pieces ...	223½
Per Silver ...	10-6
Per Leaf ...	10-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 1st December 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy	Rs.
Broach, (ready.) ...	...	440 to 445
Dhorangree and Nowa ...	...	430 to 435
Hingunghat ...	...	430 to 435
Surat ...	...	435 to 440
Oomrawtee, Akote ...	...	405 to 415
Fine Jarilam ...	...	390 to 395
Khete ...	...	430 to 435
Comptah ...	...	405 to 410
Dharwar ...	...	360 to 370
Hingunghat ... Nominal	...	440 to 445
Oomrawtee ...	...	395 to 405
Dhollera (Superfine) ...	...	370 to 375
Vingloa (Superfine May delivery) ...	...	360 to 365
Ditto (fine) ...	...	...

RAILWAY Cos.

G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	...	...	per cr.
Do. new £20 shares ...	180	34	10 p. ch. dis.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Co. (Limited) ...	100	95½	...
Do. Do. ...	...	...	Par.

BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	...	189	p. ct. pm.
Alliance Bank ...	...	43	p. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn ...	...	158	p. ct. pm.
Bank of Bengal ...	...	164	p. ct. pm.
Bank of India ...	...	44	with m. b.
Bombay Bank ...	...	304	p. ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	...	90	p. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	...	15	p. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	...	8	p. ct.
Broker's Banking Company ...	...	82	p. ct. pm.
Comptoir Bank ...	...	61	p. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China ...	...	Quotd. n. t.	
China Bank ...	...	69	p. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	...	210	ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	...	130	ex. div.
Credit Mobilier of Shanghai ...	...	21	p. ct. pm.
Credit Mobilier of Paris ...	...	100	p. ct. pm.
Delhi Bank Corporation	...	50	pm and 60 p. c. pm.
East Indian Bank ...	...	60	p. c. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation...	...	5½	p. ct. pm.
Eastern Bank ...	...	5	p. ct. pm.
Eastern Chinese and Japan Bank ...	...	5	p. ct. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	...	2½	p. ct. pm.
Indian Peninsular London & China Bank ...	...	25	p. ct. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	...	Par.	
Madras Bank ...	...	127	p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	...	170	p. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	...	50	ex-div.
Scotch, Pugsley and Delhi Bank ...	...	50	p. ct. pm.

FINANCIAL AS- SOCIATIONS.

Alliance Financial ...	...	64	p. ct. pm.
Asiatic Financial ...	...	64	p. ct. pm.
Bombay Finance Corporation ...	...	31	p. ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Co-operative ...	...	32	p. ct. pm.
Bombay Financial Association of India and China ...	...	60	p. ct. pm.
Do. New Capital ...	...	5	p. ct. pm.
Mercantile Financial ...	...	12	p. ct. pm.
Mercantile Credit Company ...	...	12	p. ct. pm.
Oriental Financial Association ...	...	12	p. ct. pm.
Union Financial ...	...	10	p. ct. pm.
Universal Bank of Commercial Corporation (Ltd.	...	15	p. ct. pm.

LAND COMPANIES.

Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	...	...	30,000 pm. S.
Colaba Land Company ...	...	...	30,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land Company (Limited ...	...	...	50,000 pm.
Fergusson Land Company (Limited ...	...	...	1,500 pm.
Mazagon Land and Building Co. (Limited ...	1,000	80	100 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co. ...	1,000	80	100 pm.

PRESS Cos.

Bombay Press Co. ...	...	2,000	p.S.
Claude Press Co. ...	...	1,000	p.S.
Fort Press Co. ...	...	1,000	p.S.
Hymns Press Co. ...	...	2,000	pm.
Printing and Publishing Company ...	...	2,000	pm.
Times of India Press Co. (Limited) ...	...	1,500	pm.
Standard Press Co. ...	...	2,000	pm.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) ...	...	1,500	pm.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) ...	...	1,000	pm.
Bombay Printing Company (Limited) ...	...	1,000	pm.

SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.

Alliance Spinning Company (Limited) ...	...	...	Par.
Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	...	...	Par.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	...	4,000	pm.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	...	125	pm.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co...	...	200	pm.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	...	400	pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	...	200	pm.
Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	...	250	pm.
Victoria Spinning Co Ltd.	...	2,000	pm.
Greaves Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	...	200	pm.
Standard Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company	...	250	pm.

SHIPPING COM- PANIES.

Bombay Steamship Co. ...	...	4,000	pm.
Bombay Goa and Bever Steam Navigation Co.	...	900	pm. S.
Bombay Loading and Shipping Co. (Limited)	...	250	p. S.
Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	...	200	pm.
Bombay and Persia Steam Ship Company (Limited)	...	250	pm.
Coast Steam Navigation Co. ...	...	200	pm.
Indian Ship Company (Limited) ...	...	250	pm.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	...	25	pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	...	500	pm.
Virgoa Patent Ship & Foundry Co. (Limited)	...	75	p. S.
Union Ship Company (Limited) ...	...	1,000	pm.
Western India Ship Co.	...	Par.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Gas Light Company ...	...	20	pm.
Bonded Warehouse ...	...	200	pm.
Cowasjee & Co. (Limited) ...	...	4	p. ct. pm.
Gas Coffee Co. ...	...	...	.....
Bombay Gas Company ...	...	9	p. ct. pm.
Ice Factory in Sutton (proposed) ...	...	Par.	(also Co.)
Kandalah Farming Co.	...	10	p. ct. pm.
Manekjee Mowasjee Trading Co. Ltd. ...	...	Lapsed.	
Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...	...	...	.....
Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Limited.)	...	...	.....

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the Organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rate of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £60 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand ... 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Tokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50 000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
„ 9 „ ... 5 „
„ 6 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on taken at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends therefrom on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be sent in India, a Commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent. On returning Coupons and Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed to and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA,—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. H. B. H. PURNEY, Esq.
A. E. SCOBLE Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, } THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS KELLY & HOBE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand ... at 1s. 11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 4 „
„ 12 „ ... 5 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On retrieving the securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
JEREMY SANDY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq
SCRIMGEOUR, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

No interest allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount on the falling thereunto, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

Should expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Fixed Deposits will be received for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends therefrom on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay 31st August 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTHAM, Esq. (Messrs. Thornton, Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Fearon Hoare Head & Co., London).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillie Stewart & Co, Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROPRIETORS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co)
Cowasjee Jehangeir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ...	...	2s. 0¾d.
4 do. do. ...	...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ...	...	2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ...	...	1s. 11⅞d.
1 month's do. ...	...	1s. 11½d.
Demand ...	...	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland...	...	1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 4 „
„ 12 „ ... ... 5 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposit 1 for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the Organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholap